

WILMINGTON, N. C.  
SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1908.FOR PRESIDENT:  
**HORATIO SEYMOUR,**  
OF NEW YORK.  
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:  
**GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,**  
OF MISSOURI.

Davidson College.

We direct attention to the letter elsewhere from Davidson College. The exercises of this institution will be resumed on the 24th of September. We are glad to know that the prospects of this College are very flattering, and that it is rapidly becoming the most important institution of learning in the State.

## Chicago.

The SEYMOUR and BLAIR ratification meeting in Chicago drew together the largest assemblage of people ever seen in that city. The number is estimated at forty thousand. Each Ward in the city turned out with torchlights, cannon were fired, bands furnished music, and addresses were made by eloquent speakers. It seems that the foreign element of that great city is most enthusiastic. The Jews are unanimously opposed to GRANT, and COLEMAN is objectionable to all of those voters by his "Know-Nothing" record. It is believed that this once great headquarters of Radicalism will give a large Democratic majority.

## Peace! Peace!!

"Let us have peace," says GRANT, while presenting the bayonet to the hearts of eight million of his fellow-citizens. The people demand how is this peace to be established? "Peace reigns in Warsaw," suggests the gallant BLAIR, who heralded the doom of the liberties of a nation. "Peace, peace," repeats the malignant Holden, while asking arms for his hired assassins. Again suggests BLAIR, "The Empire is peace," exclaimed Bonaparte, when freedom and its defenders expired under the sharp edge of his sword. Indeed, how true it is, that the peace which GRANT and his party invites us to is the peace of despotism and death.

"May Almighty God give us the wisdom to carry out our purposes, to give every State of the Union the blessings of peace, good-will and paternal affection," says that sterling patriot, HORATIO SEYMOUR.

"Let us have peace," says GRANT, as he demands another cigar, in answer to all inquiries from a suffering people, his conclusions, as well as his reasons, vanishing in smoke.

"In the spirit of GEORGE WASHINGTON and of the Patriots of the Revolution, let us take steps to inaugurate our Government, to start it once again on its course of greatness and prosperity," answers the Christian statesman, HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Here we have the issue in a nutshell—Judge ye between them.

## More Usurpations—Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

We called attention a few days ago to the fact that the man "who writes himself Governor" had appointed Llewellyn G. Estes, who professes to call New Hanover his home, Curtis H. Brodgen, of Wayne, and Joseph W. Cannon, whom we cannot exactly locate, Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company. We supposed, as a matter of course, these appointments were to take effect and these parties were to be inducted at or after the next regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and therefore forbore, at that time, any comment on the gross outrage, alike as regards the interests of the Company and the feelings of the parties now filling these positions as State Directors, involved in these appointments.

We now learn that the appointments are to be inducted into office forthwith by authority of usurped power on the part of "Governor" Holden, and it is proper that the Stockholders of this road and the people of the State should be advised as to the character and extent of this assumption of power.

In the first place, let us look at the present and prospective Director from this city. Mr. EDWARD KIDDER, for some years past, has been the State Director from Wilmington, and he is now removed to make room for L. G. Estes. Contrast the respective characters and claims to this appointment. Mr. KIDDER is a gentleman of the highest social and business character, and commands the respect of all; for more than forty years a resident of Wilmington, he is among the largest property holders in our city, and thoroughly identified with its interests and prosperity; of sound judgment, and possessing financially and otherwise that sort of information which Directors of so important a work ought to have. Added to these qualifications he has a large pecuniary interest in this corporation. In thus endorsing Mr. KIDDER's qualifications we cannot be accused of partisanship. This gentleman is no politician, and in no sense of the word agreeing with us on political subjects.

How is it with L. G. Estes? It is more than a wanton waste of time and space to show those who know him that he is, in every respect, the opposite of Mr. KIDDER, whose claims, or, rather, want of claims, to such an appointment are being considered. We have no disposition, nor is there the least necessity, to pursue this branch of the shameful disregard of the true interests of this Company which is involved in this appointment.

It is, indeed, fortunate for the people of this State, in view of the recent declarations and acts of this man "who writes himself Governor," that the Courts of the State are open to their complaints; and it is especially fortunate for them that the Constitution of the United States, though most shamefully violated by a Radical Congress, has not been altogether abrogated and annulled. The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company is a corporation created and existing by virtue of the laws of North Carolina, and the Supreme Court

of the United States, again and again, and the Supreme Court of this, and every one of the States in the Union, have ever held that the laws constituting such a corporation, when accepted by the corporation, are a contract between the State and the corporation; and that by reason of that wise and conservative provision of the Constitution of the United States, "that no State shall pass any law impairing the obligations of a contract," there exists no authority in the State to amend, alter, or in any way interfere with, any one of the provisions of the charter of such a corporation.

What, then, are the provisions of the original charter, and the subsequent amendments thereof, so far as the questions connected with the action of "Governor" Holden, now under consideration, are involved?

In the first place: No one is eligible as a Director who does not own at least twenty shares of the capital stock of the Company. This is a wise and one of the cardinal provisions of the charter of this Company, and applies to all Directors, it matters not by whom appointed, and has been so held. Upon inquiry we find that neither Estes, nor either of the two others named own a single share of stock, and for this reason they are disqualified as Directors.

In the second place: The term for which the Directors hold is from one general annual meeting until the next, and the Directors now in office have the right, secured by the charter of the Company, to hold on until the next regular annual meeting in November. If any one of the present Directors appointed by the Board of Internal Improvements have resigned (as to which we are altogether ignorant), the Board of Directors, by the charter of this Company, fill the vacancy until the next regular meeting of the stockholders, when a new term begins, and when the new appointees of the Internal Improvement Board have the right to act.

Seven of the ten Directors of this corporation are appointed by the individual stockholders, the other three by the Board of Internal Improvements; and it matters not by whom they are reappointed Directors, their qualifications, the terms for which they hold, and the mode of electing successors, in the event of a vacancy arising from any cause, is fixed by the laws incorporating the Company, and have become a part of the rights, secured by the Constitution of the United States, and, thank Heaven, no Radical Convention, or Legislature, or Governor can touch them. It is manifest, therefore, that the appointments referred to, so far as it is intended that the appointees should act prior to the November meeting, are simply idle and void.

But let us look a little further into the question of power in this connection. Section Five of Article Fourteen of the new so-called Constitution of North Carolina, contains the provisions which it is claimed confer omnipotence on the man "who writes himself Governor" in all matters connected with persons holding any office or appointment in this State. This section is, without doubt, drafted by Holden himself. It is pregnant with that cunning and malevolent vindictiveness which characterizes the man, and was especially intended to confer the power of dealing out his revenge on every decent man holding an office in this State. This section reads as follows:

"In the absence of any contrary provision, all officers in this State, whether elected or appointed by the Governor, shall hold their positions until other appointments are made by the Governor, or, if the office is elective, until successors shall have been chosen and duly qualified according to the provisions of this Constitution."

Is the case we are considering embraced within the provisions of this section? Was it ever before heard of, or could it have been dreamed by the most astute of the recent Radical Convention, that a Director of a private corporation was an "officer" (of or in this State)? But even admitting that such a supposition was entertained by the Convention, when this section was adopted, in which category is a Director of this Company to be classed—was he "heretofore elected" or was he "appointed by the Governor"? It is very certain he was not appointed by the Governor, for Governor WORTH had no power to make such an appointment, and, unlike the man who now "writes himself Governor," he did not assume powers not belonging to his office. The present Directors of this Company were appointed or elected by the President and Directors of the Board of Internal Improvements, and if it is pretended they are embraced in either class of "officers" referred to in this section, it is manifest no Governor of this State, *per se*, has any power to remove or appoint a successor by virtue of the drag-net which was intended to be spread by this iniquitous section. These Directors hold "until their successors have been chosen and duly qualified," even were they within the scope of this section.

It is demonstrated, then, in the first place, that the Convention had no power over these Directors, and secondly, if the Convention had this power, it has not, by the so-called Constitution, delegated to the man calling himself Governor, the right to do what he is arrogantly assuming to do.

The greedy and indecent haste to clutch every office and appointment in our State which has manifested itself during the past three or four weeks, is perfectly nauseating to every decent man, and the startling assumptions of power on the part of W. W. Holden during that time, should be promptly exposed and rebuked, if we would avoid a despotism more humiliating and degrading than that by which District No. 2 has for the past two years been afflicted. Even General CANBY, with Congress and the military to back him, never assumed the despotic powers which this, our Caesar, arrogates.

## Our Rebels.

The air of assiduous indignation with which the Radical presses speak of such distinguished gentlemen and soldiers as WARD HAMPTON and FORREST, presuming to represent their people and State in the National Democratic Convention is most amusing and ridiculous, when in the very next paragraph extracts, with com-

mentary remarks, are published from the speeches of Gov. Brown, of Georgia, in the Chicago Radical Convention, who seized the forts on the Georgia coast, before HAMPTON and FORREST had left their farms, and who were, indeed, called out by this advanced action of the warlike Governor; who also founded the celebrated Andersonville prison, on account of which the Radicals have executed one man, and have threatened many others. These same papers have many goodly words for Holden, the foremost disunionist in North Carolina, and who voted for and signed the ordinance which declared the secession of the State, and pledged to the soldiers he inducted to volunteer, the "last man and the last dollar," to make good their fight. Yet VANCE and PERMY, who did all in their power to preserve the Union, who held back until all hope of reconciliation was gone, are denounced as most dangerous rebels, and their very presence in New York is convincing evidence of the revolutionary character of the Convention, and proof of the warlike designs of the Democratic party.

We are forcibly reminded by these arguments of the Radicals of the reply of one of their party, in attempting to persuade a rather conscientious member to vote for a certain candidate whose character was none the best. "He is a great rascal," indignantly proposed the friend. "Ah! but he is our rascal," was the significant rejoinder. Brown, Holden, Wickham, Rodman, *et al omnes*, are great rebels, to be sure, but, then, they are Radical rebels, and this fact makes them all right, worthy to be taken into hearty fellowship with the most orthodox loyalist.

## State Penitentiary.

We direct attention to the communication on this subject elsewhere. It is written by an eminent gentleman, who has given the subject much consideration. Beyond question the place suggested is the best location for the Penitentiary. Not only all the essentials necessary for building purposes are to be had in abundance, but its establishment there will do more to develop the great mineral wealth of that section and bring it into earlier notice than anything else which the State, in its present crippled financial condition, can do. By the establishment of the Penitentiary in the Coal and Iron regions of Chatham county, the State would not only benefit itself immediately and directly, but would lay the foundation for the future wealth of that section.

Just previous to the war, through the efforts of the late Hon. JOHN A. GILMER, the attention of the Federal Government had been turned to that section with a view to the establishment of workshops and arsenals, with favorable prospects of success, which were destroyed by the outbreak of hostilities. In the present condition of political affairs, and the hostile attitude of the Government towards our people, we cannot hope that Congress will do anything voluntarily to advance the prosperity and welfare of the South, nor are we at present favored with a representation in that body who would trouble themselves much regarding the real interests of this State. Indeed, the carpet-bagger, who represents that particular District, is more anxious to have the negroes supplied with arms, so that he may lead them against his white constituents and inaugurate a war of races, than interested to advance the prosperity and add to the wealth of his people.

Yet, by the establishment of our State Penitentiary among the coal and iron mines, the evidences of their great value may, and probably will, be forced upon the attention of the General Government, and the entire State reap the benefit of fostering their own natural advantages. We hope this matter will receive the careful attention of those having charge of this subject.

## OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

**Exhibition of Vindictiveness by Carpet-Baggers—Party Politics—The Militia Bill—North Carolina's Apparent Important Acts Passed—Power of the North Carolina Governor—Our Remedy—The Duty of North Carolinians—Hon. Bedford Brown—Judge Osborne and Mr. Robbins—Disturbance at the Yarbrough House, &c., &c.**

RALEIGH, July 24, 1868.  
DEAR JOURNAL—The sessions of both Houses of the Rump Legislature were short on yesterday. The proceedings were confined to the adoption of resolutions, and the delivery of eulogistic addresses, consequent upon the announcement of the sudden death of L. D. Hall, one of the Senators from the District composed of the counties of Harnett, Cumberland and Sampson. One would have supposed that the proprieties and decencies of such an occasion would have precluded exhibitions of party bitterness, but it is a fact that at least one of the mortuary speeches in the Senate (by a carpet-bagger, of course), was characterized by the usual spirit of Radical acrimony. These fellows are like ghoul— they fan their fetid wings even around the grave and above the bier.

On Wednesday morning the proceedings of the Senate were marred by even unwelcome malevolence on the part of the majority in that body. It was evident, as soon as it met, that the caucus of the preceding night had resulted in the complete subjugation of the refractory, and that the party screws were to be applied with the most rigid tightness. You could see the fact written in the sanctimonious smirk on the face of old Byrte, from Henderson—protuberant in the silly leer on the countenance of Jones, of Wake—and radiating the phiz of each bumper and carpet-bagger. They descended to their work without ceremony, and, in the short space of an hour, had passed the bill displacing all the municipal officers in the State, and giving Souleuvre the power of appointment, and had defeated the resolution granting pay and mileage to those members who, trusting to some sense of justice, even among Radicals, had come here to claim the seats to which they have been elected, but from which they have been unlawfully excluded. On Wednesday afternoon, one of the Senators, prominently known in his party prejudices, was a corner-

And yet no surcease in the work of malignity—no stopping to reflect in the presence of death, upon the wickedness of human malice, and on yesterday morning, just after the funeral exercises in the Senate were over (it may so designate the proceedings on the occasion), a Radical member, Yankee Cook, from Johnston, actually proclaimed that "there would be a caucus of the Radical party at 8 o'clock that evening."

The caucus was held last night. It is understood that it was convened for the purpose of consultation on the militia question. Of course I am unable to say what were the conclusions arrived at, if any, but the rumor prevails that Walker's infamous scheme is to be slightly modified, so as to relieve it of some of its expenses only. I may be mistaken in my prognostication; I hope that I am, but I predict that these crazy, blind and fanatical malignants will mature and adopt a "Force Bill," which will set the whole State by the ears and involve our people in a civil war. Their fiendish hate for the decent white portion of society surpasses the rabies of a mad dog! Is it not marvellous, in view of such a spirit among such contemptible specimens of humanity, that any man, whoever he claims to be, should care to sneak back into the good opinion of those whose contempt and detestation they have incurred by their apostasy to principle, race and country?

As above intimated, the Municipal Bill for negroizing our towns and cities is a law. So, also, is the equally shameful and unconstitutional "act to provide for filling vacancies in county offices," and the third in the triumvirate of infamy, viz: the bill to provide for the filling of vacancies occurring in the offices provided for in Art. VII of the Constitution. The first of these you have already published; the second excludes from office, after an investigation of the facts before the County Commissioners, every officer elect in the State who is banned by the Howard Amendment, and authorizing Holden to fill the vacancies; and the third gives the same man power to fill vacancies in the Boards of County Commissioners, &c. So that they will pervade, at a glance, that the North Carolina Brownlow is invested with dictatorial and despotic powers—powers which he will use to the humiliation and degradation of the race which he hates, because it *knows him* and refused to elevate him to station, political and social, for which, as the sequel proves, he is so utterly unfitted.

Where is our redress, in the midst of such evils, actual and menacing? It lies in the past of prudence, but, at the same time, unshrinking determination not to be bullied by carpet-baggers, sealawags or negroes. It lies in the past of courage, and in the past of thorough organization of our people, with a view to success in the Presidential election. We must carry North Carolina—not so much because the vote of the State will be needed in the Electoral College, but because we must show these beasts of prey, here at home, that we are still their masters!

The Hon. Bedford Brown, that noble old Roman—is in the city. Of course he will not be permitted to take his seat in the Senate. Great Heavens! That negro and Yankee adventurers, like Colgrove, Cook, Ludin, Rich, Sweet, &c., should be able to keep from his lawful seat in the Senate of North Carolina a man like Mr. Brown, who has adorned the annals of the State and done distinguished service in the Federal Congress! He who can persuade me that such a state of things is to last, we must first convince me that nature ever reverses the laws imposed upon it by the Creator in the beginning. It is some consolation, although Mr. Brown is excluded, to know that we still have such noble and able champions of the Right in the Senate as Judge Osborne and Mr. Robbins. The Radical pigmies look small and feel small in their presence. They are conscious of their insignificance, and this fact but enlarges the pismires the more.

The vicinity of the Yarbrough House was the scene of some excitement on yesterday, growing out of an attempt on the part of James H. Harris, the aspiring nigger member for Wake county, to create a disturbance with the Proprietor, who had, a few minutes before, ejected him, and his promises in account of his noisy and turbulent talking. It is said that Harris went off and armed himself and came back to seek a collision, backed by other negroes. He was very drunk, however—if that be any extension of his conduct. And he is one of Holden's Aldermen, I am told, for the Capital City of the State, and one of his newly appointed Directors of that great and noble Charity—the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum! I quit the subject in utter despair of doing it justice.

## For the Journal.

## State Penitentiary.

RALEIGH, July 17, 1868.

Messrs. Editors—I do not doubt that a Penitentiary will be established during this session. Where should it be located? If located at Raleigh or other town, steam power, fuel, and a supply of iron and coal must be a heavy expense. The State owns at Lockville, on Deep River, a water power sufficient to drive any machinery—with a substantial dam, and the machinery of two small steam-boats sufficient to navigate the river between Lockville and Egypt. The locks and dams between Lockville and Egypt require little repairs; sand stone, such as was used to build the lock at Lockville, abounds on the banks of the river, every way suited for the building required for a Penitentiary, which could be boated down on the river. The Chatham R. R. is graded to or near Lockville, and the road will probably be in running order at an early day. Coal could be supplied from Egypt and the neighboring mines, and the whole region is known to abound in iron of excellent quality for malleable and casting purposes.

The convicts ought to be employed in erecting the needful buildings—and in excavating the coal and iron, and the needful machinery put in operation at Lockville, driven by water power, and all the castings and rails needed for our Rail Roads made there, with convict labor, guided by a few skilled men.

It is known that there is a mountain of granite at Backtown, a few miles below Lockville, and iron of best quality which was successfully worked during the war. The location of the Penitentiary at Lockville would be eminently suitable in all things else, and would ultimately develop the iron, coal, copper and sandstone about the site, and the Penitentiary could be built and put in operation, and afterwards conducted at far less expense than at any other place in the State.

I invite attention to this scheme and criticism as to any of its features not deemed feasible.

## For the Journal.

Judge (1) Jones—Governor (1) Holden.

Messrs. Editors—There are two things which, it seems to me, have not received the attention that was due to them at the hands of the press:

I refer first, to the assertion of Mr. Seymour, member of the House of Representatives from Craven, that the charges preferred against that poor, miserable wretch, Judge E. W. Jones, did not present a case in which impeachment was a remedy. Mr. Seymour is a lawyer, a member of the Judiciary Committee, and, if I mistake not, its Chairman, an erroneous impression may be produced by the fact that no one has thought proper to deny the correctness of his assertion. Mr. Seymour is reported to have said, in substance, that it was the duty of the Courts of Law to investigate such acts constituting crimes at law as their jurisdiction covered, and, by necessary inference, that the jurisdiction of the Court of Law excluded the jurisdiction of the Court of Impeachment. I respectfully submit, there is no foundation for such an opinion, either upon general principles or specially under the law of North Carolina. I shall, however, make no argument upon general principles, and shall content myself by quoting Sec. 5, Art. IV, of the State Constitution recently adopted, which renders Mr. Seymour's position more absurd than any words of mine can:

"Sec. 5. The Court for the trial of impeachments shall be the Senate; a majority of the members shall be necessary to a quorum, and the Senate shall not extend beyond removal from office, and disqualification to hold office in this State; but the party shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law."

It seems from this, therefore, that before his Honor, Judge Edward Wilkins Jones, was "liable to indictment and punishment according to law," for the crime of an indecent and public exposure of his person upon the streets of Raleigh, he was none the less amenable to the jurisdiction of the Senate as a court for the trial of an impeachment. I presume, of course, that Mr. Seymour did not wish to intimate that the indecent exposure of his person upon the public streets of a city by a Judge, was in the line of his duty, or indeed compatible with the dignity of his high office, or in consonance with the vestal purity, if I may so call it, of the judicial emprise, for if such conduct was not reprehensible on the public streets, the seat of government, it would necessarily almost, be not reprehensible on the bench. I have too high a regard for any one who obtained a license to practice law from the old Court, to report for a moment he would pretend to justify a Judge upon the bench for making a public exposure of his person for either sober or drunken amusement. I do not care to press the point about drunkenness, however, as even in old times I have heard that a drunken Judge could be seen in North Carolina. All that I wish to do now is to enter my protest against Mr. Seymour's notions about impeachment and to express my surprise that with so much legal training he should not have been wiser in the matter. I do not intend to say a word as to the conduct of poor Jones in remaining in Raleigh so long after such disgraceful behavior. If he had been responsible for his actions, and had possessed a particle of shame or sense of decency, he would at once have left the scene of his disgrace.

One other matter to which I refer is the fondness of Gov. Holden for that charity which begins at home, and that philanthropy which provides first for those of one's own household. Policy would have dictated to the Governor the propriety of showing contentment with his own high position. This, however, he did not do. His son, a youth addicted to poetry, so-called, was made Speaker of the House of Representatives. This, however, was through the form of an election by the House itself, and I shall therefore say no more about it. Of late glaring case is the appointment of H. Harrison ("Col.") to the office of Excelsior, W. W. Holden, as Mayor of Raleigh.

Now, this "Col." Harrison is the Governor's brother-in-law, and to advance him the Governor unbashfully violated a plain provision of the Constitution he had just sworn to support. If the power to appoint municipal officers is in the hands of the Legislature, it would seem to have been rather impolitic to exercise it in behalf of a near relative—especially at a time when every act of the Governor must undergo the closest scrutiny. How bent on his purpose, then, must the Governor have been, when, to push his family interest, he openly violated the most sacred provisions of the Constitution!

The act just passed by the Legislature to confer on the Governor the power to make municipal appointments in future, is a plain and palpable admission that His Excellency had no authority to appoint his brother-in-law, and the doubts expressed by the Legislature to the right of the Legislature to confer this power, doubtless made him sigh earnestly for his militia and six thousand State police, who will not probably trouble themselves much with constitutional scruples. It is said, too, that all, or nearly all, of the employees of the State have been provided for by His Excellency at the expense of the State.

This nepotism of the Governor and the impeachment notions of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, have not received their due share of attention, and I have, therefore, penned this hurried note asking you to notice editorially the matters here referred to.

DON'T ACCEPT—I see my name announced in a list of Justices of the Peace for the County recently appointed by W. W. Holden, Governor. You will please state for me that I never solicited the office, or authorized or allowed any one to use my name for it. Further, by Mr. Holden's own declaration I am debarred from accepting office under him, as I am not one of the electors who have been provided for by the government in all of its departments.

Wadesboro' Argus.  
WRITTEN BY A SPIDER.—We regret to learn that our esteemed fellow citizen W. C. Bryan, Esq., was severely bitten by a large spider night before last. We rejoice to learn however that he is considerably better to day, and trust that we will soon have the pleasure of announcing his recovery.

New Bern Journal of Com.  
STABBING AFFAIR.—We regret to learn that a difficulty occurred between two freedmen, at the Colored Baptist Church in this city, on last night, in which Alexander Neely was stabbed and very seriously wounded by George Holt. Holt was arrested this morning.—Salisbury Old North State.

United States Senator from Alabama.  
MONTGOMERY, ALA., July 23.—General Willard Warner was elected by the Legislature, today, United States Senator for the next term. He is from Ohio; has been in the State since the close of the war; was an officer on General Sherman's staff, and a member of the late Ohio Senate.

Superintendent Kennedy has determined to close up the bogus jewelry establishments of New York city.

## For the Journal.

Davidson College.

Messrs. Editors—The Commencement Exercises of Davidson College were a most brilliant success, calculated to encourage the hearts and rekindle the enthusiasm of the friends of this venerable seat of learning. The examinations, oral and written, were searching and satisfactory. The baccalaureate by the gifted President, Dr. McPhail; the sermon before the students' Missionary Society, by Dr. Howe, of South Carolina; the annual oration by the two Literary Societies, by Dr. Dabney, of Virginia, were all well received. Dr. Dabney's address will be published in "The Land We Love." It is a masterpiece. He paid a glowing tribute to the memory of our lamented RABBI.

The young orators who appeared on the boards acquitted themselves with great credit. The honor of Wilmington is quite safe in the hands of such young Ciceros as Kerr, Bell, and others. I do not know who constituted the entire delegation of the fair from your choice city; but there was one, Miss LUCY W.—, whose beautiful eyes and ensnaring curls so bewitched one of the graduates, that, right in the midst of his speech, falling, for the first time, under the witchery of her glance, he acted as did Caesar at the Rubicon—he "passed"—and it was an awful pause. The fun of it is, this stoical young gentleman has always avowed that moonlight, music, love and flowers, and the ladies, are mere straws and rattles. Cupid has amply avenged himself on this proud contemner of his favorite's charms.

There never was at the Institution such a large and appreciative assemblage. It was a most enjoyable festival. Everything was conducted de rose.

## For the Journal.

Democratic Ratification Meeting in Duplin.  
At a public meeting held at the Court House in Kenansville, on Tuesday, 21st inst., on motion of G. S. Carr, Esq., John D. Stanford, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Geo. W. Carroll, Esq., and Captain D. M. McIntire requested to act as Secretaries.

On motion of Col. T. S. Kennan, a committee of five (5) were appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting and the Chair appointed Messrs. T. S. Kennan, W. R. Ward, Jere Pearsall, H. B. Bowen and G. S. Carr on said committee, who reported through their Chairman the following:

Resolved 1st, That we endorse the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention at New York on the 4th of July.  
2d, Resolving that the preservation of the Constitution of our country depends upon the success of the principles set forth by said Convention, we pledge our support to its nominees for President and Vice-President—Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair.  
3d, That the Chair appoint fifty (50) delegates to present the platform of the Democratic National Convention at Raleigh, on the 13th August next, in the District Convention then to be held at Raleigh, N. C., and to be composed of one (1) delegate for each county at large, and also a committee of five (5) for each precinct to represent the general interest of the party in the appointing campaign.  
4th, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the Wilmington Star and Raleigh Sentinel copy.

Which, on motion of D. D. Ford, were unanimously adopted.

Able speeches were made by the Chairman of the meeting, and Colonel A. A. McKoy, of Sampson, who was invited to speak.

COMMITTEES.  
Executive Committee—T. S. Kennan, J. D. Southerland, J. A. McArthur, W. H. Williams and Dr. L. Hussey.

District Committee—Messrs.—J. F. Shine, I. Ham R. Paison, H. B. Hirst, Dr. J. W. Blount and Joe B. Oliver.

Widespread—Dr. M. K. Devane, Joel Loftin, Calvin Jernegan, Joe A. Shine and John H. Loftin.

Alberton—Jas. W. Davis, Lewis Ontlaw, W. H. Grady, Lewis Grady and Grady Outlaw.

Smith's—John R. Miller, Blaney Williams, John Smith, Jr., John Maxwell and Jacob Smith.

Dalls—J. G. Branch, Lewis Herring, Dr. C. H. Herring, William Kornegay and Ben Witherington.

Hallsville—Capt. A. J. Brown, S. D. Farrior, G. L. Smith, J. M. Chasten and Eustace Judge.

Cypress Creek—H. G. Maxwell, Jacob James, Owen Burton, G. W. Bradham and Thomas Lanier.

John Creek—J. E. Fussell, Capt. J. C. McMillan, T. J. Carr, James Cavanaugh and W. J. Boney.

Rockfish—W. R. Ward, Bizzell Johnson, S. A. Williams, J. W. Boney and George Ward.

Magnolia—Dr. M. K. Devane, L. A. Merriam, J. H. Stokes, J. W. Swinson and A. M. Robinson.

Warsaw—A. M. Faison, Wm. Boyett, D. G. Morisey, Dr. M. Moore and G. W. Middleton.

Kenansville—J. B. Carr, A. F. Williams, G. W. Carroll, J. B. Southerland and J. W. Gillespie.

The names of Delegates to the State Convention will appear hereafter.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN D. STANFORD,  
Chairman.

Geo. W. CARROLL, Secretaries.  
D. M. MCINTIRE, Secretaries.

## For the Journal.

## Public Meeting in Sampson.

CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.,  
July 19th, 1868.

At a meeting of the citizens of Sampson County, held in Clinton, July 18th, 1868, John A. Oates, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Dr. A. M. Lee requested to act as Secretary.

In a most beautiful and eloquent address Col. A. A. McKoy explained the object of the meeting, as whether or not, by receiving and adopting the platform of the National Democratic Convention, and with a strong support for the nominees, Seymour and Blair, for President and Vice-President, we may be able to do something to relieve our State and country from its already awful, and rapidly growing worse, condition.

The appeal made by Col. McKoy to the citizens of the county was worthy the object for which it was made, and the man who made it.

The platform, as set forth by the Democratic Convention in New York, was concurred in by the citizens of Sampson. It was also resolved in this meeting that all the good and worthy citizens of Sampson county would do everything honorable in their power to sustain the nominees of the Democratic Convention, and make every effort to cause the election of the nominees.

It was moved and carried that the Chair appoint three delegates from each district in the county, to organize Democratic Clubs in their districts, that they may

more readily further the object of this meeting.

The Chairman appointed the following named gentlemen from the several districts: Little Charles—W. H. Fisher, J. D. Culbreth and Jno. W. Matthis.

Clinton—A. A. Mosely, Everett Peterson and A. F. Johnson.

Taylor's Bridge—Dr. J. D. Pearsall, P. Merritt and J. G. Pearsall.

Lishon—Jno. W. Brown, Rich'd Herring and J. C. Robinson.

Honeycuts—B. Crumpler, J. Turlington and J. R. Smith.

Turkey—J. Barden, A. J. Daniel and W. A. Faison.

Field H. B. Carr, J. W. Giddens, P. Troubridge and H. B. Carr.

Hall's—G.